

The Farmington Times.

VOL. 45

FARMINGTON, ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

NO. 35

Fourth Liberty Loan

STARTS
Sept. 28th

Get Ready!

LIST OF REGISTRARS SELECTED FOR REGISTRATION SEPTEMBER 12

The following is the list of registrars for the registration of the 18-45 class Sept. 12. The places of registration, chief registrar and assisting registrars are as follows:

Farmington No. 1
Dr. John B. Graves, Chief Registrar;
O. L. Haile, John Towl, B. H. Marbury, J. B. Burks, A. Wulferf.

Farmington No. 2
Barney Peltz, Chief Registrar; Charles Giesing, Henry Manley.

Flat River No. 1
C. R. Pratt, Chief Registrar; Don Cameron, W. E. Coffey, T. A. Mathews, Theo. Gottlob, Cecil Norwine, F. M. Horton, C. E. Norwine, J. Lee Johnson, W. R. Springer.

East Flat River
A. C. Norwine, Chief Registrar; Maurice Parkin, P. S. Bates, F. W. Reuter.

Bonne Terre
W. J. Hobbs, Chief Registrar; Ben Maddern, Fred Francis, Hicks Matkin.

Bogytown
Firmen Haile, Chief Registrar; Henry McFarland, Abe Ringer, Harry Norwine, A. W. Ayers, Wm. Maddern, Rev. F. Masci, F. R. Lesser.

West Elvins
Carr Hartshorn, Chief Registrar; Tom Buckner, Joe Diemer, Jas. A. Thompson, John D. Vance, H. A. Miller.

Desloge No. 1
R. W. Watson, Chief Registrar; M. L. Grady, R. S. Kahn, L. N. Garrett, W. T. Newman, John Dinkens.

Desloge No. 2
J. H. Hunter, Chief Registrar; W. P. Giesing.

Leadwood
A. C. McMullin, Chief Registrar; T. R. Tolleson, J. Deremiah, Mont G. Mason, Wm. Towl, Matt Jinkerson, J. D. Morris, Luther Beardon.

Frankley
W. T. O'Neal, Chief Registrar; F. T. Westhind.

Cherryville
A. N. Sherrill, Chief Registrar; Thos. Bradley.

Bismarck
J. G. Goeltz, Chief Registrar; C. H. Lucy, Hugh Steel.

Esther
A. M. Hoy, Chief Registrar; Emmett Barton, A. L. Johnson, Wm. Lewis.

St. Francois
D. S. Browne, Chief Registrar; H. S. Ramsey, I. Strauss, H. W. Buckley.

De Lassus
E. M. Herwig, Chief Registrar.

Cedar Falls
K. T. Byington, Chief Registrar, Lewis Merritt.

Hazel Run
Ellis J. Jones, Chief Registrar.

French Village
Fred Aubuchon, Chief Registrar.

Blackwell
R. W. Hornsey, Chief Registrar.

Iron Mountain
J. S. Eaton, Chief Registrar.

Libertyville
Albert Belken, Chief Registrar, F. L. Graham.

Knob Lick
Chas. Whitener, Chief Registrar, Riley Beard.

Rockwood
E. N. Womack, Chief Registrar.

Clearview
B. G. Porter, Chief Registrar.

Doe Run
P. P. Gruner, Chief Registrar, John Cleveland, H. N. Bono.

Davis Crossing
P. W. Keay, Chief Registrar.

Mitchell
H. N. Silaby, Chief Registrar.

Chadbourne
Fenton H. Millen, Chief Registrar.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO RED CROSS

We want to remind all subscribers to the second Red Cross War Fund that this is the last month for payment. Please see Mrs. O. W. Bleock or myself and settle your pledge as soon as possible. We do not want to report a single pledge as unpaid.
J. M. BAILEY, Manager.

Mrs. J. C. Pepin and son, William, returned recently from Chicago, where they spent the summer.

DR. R. E. WALSH

DENTIST

Farmington, Realty Bldg. Phone 111. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Flat River—Phone 572.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Better Dental Work; Painless Extractions.

REGISTER ON SEPT. 12th.

See that others of the proper age register. This is a part of your patriotic duty. Every man between 18 and 45, both inclusive, who has not already registered, must come forward, and show his willingness to help overthrow the common enemy.

Lightless Night Order in Effect

1. Street illumination or lighting of streets, parks or other public places shall not be lighted before sunset and turned off not later than sunrise.

2. Street illumination by hand shall conform as nearly as possible to the requirements prescribed for automatic lights.

3. The amount of public lighting shall be only so much as may be necessary for safety and the use of lights commonly known as cluster lights for the purpose of display or decoration shall be reduced to such as is necessary for safety.

4. For the purpose of determining what lights are necessary for the public safety the local fuel administration is given ten days to arrange with the proper municipal authorities for the regulation of proper lighting, in accordance with the order of the Federal Fuel Administration.

5. In case such arrangements are not made within the ten days, satisfactory to the State Fuel Administrator, then the State Fuel Administrator will prescribe such regulations for the city and they shall be valid and binding.

6. In view of these facts the enforcement of the public safety lighting rule shall be postponed for ten days from July 24, 1918, in accordance with the terms of the order, during which time proper arrangements will be made between the Federal Fuel Administration and the municipal authorities the number of safety lights.

7. Illuminations for displaying or announcements or signs or external ornamentation on buildings by means of lights shall be discontinued on Monday and Tuesday of each week on and after July 24, 1918, except for the use of roof gardens where meals are served and out-of-door restaurants and amusements exclusively for the exhibition of moving pictures at which admission is charged.

8. These lighting restrictions include all lights for illuminating or display advertisements, announcements or signs for the external ornamentation of any building on Monday and Tuesday nights of each week, and they do not restrict illumination necessary for the carrying on of business recreation or amusement enterprises.

9. Illumination in shop windows, store windows or signs in show windows is not permitted from sunrise to sunset nor on Monday or Tuesday nights of each week.

WALLACE CROSSLY,
Federal Fuel Administrator for Mo.

COUNTY COURT

State Auditor ordered to draw warrant in favor of H. W. Coffield, County Treasurer, for amount of State school money for 1918.

Dallas McAllister, after being examined by Drs. Branning and Eugas, declared proper person for admittance to State Hospital No. 4.

Settlement of Dennis Heck for appropriation and subscription for Copenhagen-Knob Lick road approved.

F. C. Aubuchon, showing receipt for \$250 raised for improvement of Bonne Terre and French Village road from terminus of present road to Catholic church in French Village, the court appropriates \$250 further. Warrant ordered issued to E. C. Papin, road overseer, for \$500 for improvement of said road.

Warrants were allowed as follows: August Wichman, janitor, month's salary, \$60; John A. Knowles, Circuit Clerk, month's salary, \$166.65; Bessie Brady, Deputy Circuit Clerk, month's salary, \$50; H. W. Coffield, County Treasurer, month's salary, \$125; Thos. A. Mathews, Prosecuting Attorney, month's salary, \$208.35; J. Clyde Akers, County School Superintendent, month's salary, \$116.65; Albert Wulferf, County Clerk, month's fees, \$408.62; R. C. Tucker, Probation Officer, month's salary, \$50; R. C. Tucker, Asst. Pros. Attorney, month's salary, \$50; Mode Coffman, Supt. of Infirmary, month's salary, \$70; C. I. Garrett, services Board of Equalization, \$5; W. A. Mitchell, same, \$5; F. M. Matkin, same, \$5; Amy C. Wells, same, \$5; Thos. H. Holman, same, \$5; Wm. Marcum, relief, \$15; Chas. Ward, support poor persons at Bonne Terre, \$22; J. H. Tetley, same, at Farmington, \$24; Mrs. Robt. Kingsland, same, at Flat River, \$25; Mrs. W. L. Bouchard, same, at Desloge, \$15; W. N. Brumfield, relief, \$9; Fenton H. Miller, relief Wm. Richardson, \$10; Israel Aubuchon, relief Walter Hogan, \$7; Drs. Branning and Eugas, examination Dallas McAllister, \$5; J. H. Jones, six months support Dallas McAllister at Hospital, \$78.00; Minerva Pruett, two months' relief, \$122; Mrs. Jennie Forster, relief Lucy Mooten, \$5; Miss Daisy Baker, relief Henry Wilburn, \$10; Tetley-Klein Lumber Co., coal, \$262.31; Farmington Merc. Co., supplies, \$66.24; S. A. Gossett, supplies, \$11.05; Chas. H. Adams, boarding prisoners, \$97.50; Farmington News, stationery, primary ballots, advertising, \$577.60; J. Clyde Akers, clerical hire and postage, \$43.95; Chas. H. Adams, care court house, etc., \$49.81.

Board of Equalization

Transacted Business Monday

The County Board of Equalization met Monday to consider the Merchants and Manufacturers assessment as handed in by County Assessor. Some property values were changed, which are:

Bonne Terre Pharmacy, from \$1200 to \$1500.

West End Pharmacy, from \$1000 to \$1400.

A. Gordon & Co., from \$4500 to \$5500.

S. Dabusky, from \$700 to \$1000.

Frank Richardson, from \$500 to \$1000.

Fred Twomey, from \$600 to \$1000.

Henry Oshler, from \$100 to \$200.

Fred Oehler, from \$100 to \$200.

Lucy & Lucy, from \$2250 to \$2500.

O. E. Hansbrough, from \$500 to \$700.

M. Bisplinghoff, from \$500 to \$1000.

Steel Hardware & Lumber Co., from \$1500 to \$2000.

Sawyer Bros., from \$500 to \$700.

Geo. H. Matkin, from \$1000 to \$1500.

R. T. Johnson, from \$00 to \$50.

Fred Thal, from \$350 to \$700.

Stretesky-Stapp Lumber Co., from \$1200 to \$1500.

Ezra Francis & Son, from \$100 to \$200.

Karsch Merc. Co., from \$2000 to \$2500.

B. A. Rhea, from \$1200 to \$1500.

N. Levy, from \$4200 to \$4500.

Tolleston Merc. Co., from \$2500 to \$3000.

Hood & Shaner, from \$100 to \$200.

J. Goodman, from \$2250 to \$3000.

J. D. Morris, from \$15 to \$50.

Pat McCarrow, from \$25 to \$100.

J. S. Boyer, from \$600 to \$700.

Goff Merc. Co., from \$2000 to \$2500.

Tlapak Bros., from \$500 to \$600.

Carr & Thompson, from \$1500 to \$1800.

J. W. Laird, from \$300 to \$500.

Isbell Store Co., from \$1350 to \$1750.

J. N. Richards, from \$2250 to \$3000.

Fred Scheck, from \$800 to \$1000.

Geo. Langdon, from \$600 to \$900.

Harry Miller, from \$7000 to \$9000.

D. L. Delaney, from \$150 to \$500.

W. P. Dehovitz, from \$1200 to \$2000.

Manley Butcher Co., from \$600 to \$1000.

Tucker General Store, from \$9000 to \$10,000.

Miners Lumber Co., from \$6000 to \$7000.

F. W. Schlick, from \$700 to \$1000.

Schramm Grocer Co., from \$8250 to \$9000.

Farmington
Jacob Helber, from \$2000 to \$3000.

E. J. McKinney, from \$900 to \$1200.

M. C. Spaug, \$400 strike off as erroneous.

Farmington Marble Works, from \$500 to \$900.

Why Should Not Convicts

Be Made to Work or Fight?

It appears to The Times that this is the period in the world's history when there should be a clarifying and sterilizing process adopted along every possible line, in order to make the country a better and safer place for humanity. In this regard there appears to be at least one very important problem that has thus far been, in a measure at least, overlooked.

The matter which we have in mind is the proper care, treatment and disposition of the criminal classes. It does not appear that prisoners should be kept incarcerated and away from the battlefields, as well as the fields of work, while there is such an urgent and ever-increasing demand for man power. Does it not seem to be entirely just, as well as feasible, that those who are now incarcerated for various crimes should be permitted, or even compelled to shoulder their part of the burdens that are constantly accumulating on a free people.

Many prisoners would welcome the opportunity to go into the trenches, and there is little doubt but that they would there do their full duty, especially if a merit system was put in force that would enable them to "work out their own salvation." This would be equally true of those prisoners who might be put to work on the roads. The effort that would be necessary in either branch of service to which they might be assigned would also work wonders for their moral and physical upbuilding. As it is now, perhaps hundreds of thousands of prisoners are as a millstone about the neck of a war-burdened people, with absolutely nothing to do but to try and "frame-up" new methods of criminal conduct to put into practice when they shall have been given their liberty.

Now is the time to cauterize criminality, it appears to The Times, and thus add at least one great blessing to humanity as a direct result of the war. Incarceration has seldom, if ever, cured one of criminal instincts. But actual work is the strongest possible safeguard against the exercise of brutal or criminal force. In regard to making prisoners work or fight, we reproduce the following from the St. Louis Star, which is along what The Times considers to be exactly the right lines:

While we are going to great lengths to utilize and preserve our man power, both for fighting purposes and for necessary industry at home, we are neglecting a very important element of it, that element we now have confined between the walls of jails. Many

of these have clamored for an opportunity to enlist to fight the nation's and world's enemy. Two objections to this have been advanced, both of them sentimental. One is that our soldiers should not be compelled to associate on an equality with convicts in the army, and the other is that men who are condemned to punishment ought not to be released. The first sentiment has more to commend it than the second, yet both are sentimental and not practical.

Probably the most effective thing we could do just now to reduce crime in this country would be to empty our jails and give their inmates the benefit of the discipline and constructive value of army life under present conditions, with a great war for high principles as the incentive to good conduct. Thousands of men who under present conditions are condemned to a life or crime might in that way be redeemed to good citizenship, to the promotion of their own welfare and that of the nation. A regiment or brigade composed entirely of paroled men would not necessarily contaminate other regiments and might by its conduct even gain the respect of the rest of the army. As for the sentiment that their punishment should not in this way be remitted, the sooner this country progresses beyond the purely primitive idea in handling crime the better.

But, if the natural desire of these men to fight for their country can not be gratified, we should at least make available this man-power by utilizing it in industry, particularly in the construction of roads. This matter of working convicts on the roads has been threshed over many times, but the need of their labor has never been so great as now. Our roads are threatened with decadence because of the scarcity of labor to keep them in repair or to construct the new ones the State so badly needs. Missouri could well afford to try the honor system of road work by putting the men at work on the roads without guards and chains and in ordinary working clothing. It has been a success elsewhere and ought to be so here. It all depends upon the spirit of the management. The men would have the added inducement to make good in the thought that they were contributing in this way what they could to the defense of the nation. They would be in essential employment. There is no time better than the present for Missouri to take an advance step in this matter of outdoor work and the honor system for convicts.

E. C. Papin, R. O., subscription road improvement, \$500; C. E. Lahay, crushed rock, \$112.50. Thos. H. Holman, road improvement, \$2,000; Thos. H. Holman, same, \$2,000; Lt. Geo. W. Gilligan, feeding Wm. E. Stout, \$6; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Co., supplies, \$17; Farmington Times Prtg. Co., publishing primary ballot, \$234.20; Geo. M. Hughes, relief Mrs. Slinkard, \$20; Farmington Merc. Co., supplies, \$14.07; Bismarck Gazette, advertising, \$1; E. J. McKinney, supplies, \$23.50; C. H. Adams, attendance on Probate Court, \$36; K. C. Weber, Probate Judge, stamps, etc., \$5.20; Dr. Thos. D. Wood, set health chart, \$6.22; Peltz's Book Store, supplies, \$2.45.

The St. Louis Republic copies from a DeSoto paper how a citizen of that place argued against the Chautauqua, saying the money spent there could better be used for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army and other war time demands. A bystander suggested that it would be better to stop spending money for gasoline for joyrides, to sell his auto and give it to these interests and let culture that comes from the Chautauqua still come to the home people. The objector, who owned a flock of autos was put to silence and quietly moved off. Comment is unnecessary.

ENLISTS FOR SERVICE

The Westminster Society of the Presbyterian church held their monthly meeting with Miss Claudia McClintock on last Friday afternoon.

Miss McClintock is leaving shortly to begin taking a training course as a professional nurse and the young ladies of the society took this occasion to express their appreciation of Miss McClintock's faithfulness as a member of the society by a shower of small articles for her journey. These were tied in different colored papers and grouped into a very natural looking bouquet.

As usual, light refreshments were served and the afternoon was pleasantly spent in working button holes in Miss McClintock's uniform.

Sheriff Adams received word Tuesday that Costump Asheschick, one of the Huns who was in the jail delivery here on Sept. 9th last, was under arrest at Hamtrack, Mich., a suburb of Detroit. The Sheriff left on the afternoon train the same day to bring back the prisoner, going by way of Jefferson City to get a requisition. There were three Huns and one American in this delivery, but the American and one Hun were taken before they got outside of the county. There is still one of the Huns wanted here.

America has faith that her sons will come forward as one man and stand ready to do their share in the great struggle for Liberty.

America expects EVERY man between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclusive, who has not already registered, to register on Sept. 12th. Loyal Americans will not only comply but will make it a point to see that others do likewise.

Retail Sales of Standard Flour

1. The new regulations supersede the fifty-fifty rule, which should now be known as the eighty-twenty rule.

2. The retail dealer selling standard wheat flour is required to carry in stock either barley flour, corn meal or corn flour and with every sale of wheat flour must sell a combination of some one or more of these in the proportion of one pound of substitutes to each four pounds of wheat flour.

3. No dealer may force any other substitutes in combination upon the consumer and these substitutes must conform to the standards fixed by the United States Food Administration.

4. Corn meal for use in corn bread should be purchased separately. Substitutes bought with standard wheat flour should be used in making wheat bread.

5. In those localities where other substitutes are available and which retailers may wish to carry, the following flour may be sold also in such combination in lieu of the above flours if the consumer so demands, at the ratio of one pound to each four pounds of wheat flour; that is, kafir flour, milo flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour and buckwheat flour.

6. Pure rye flour or meal may be sold as a substitute, but must be sold in the proportion of at least two pounds of rye with three pounds of wheat flour.

7. The foregoing rules apply to all custom and exchange transactions as well as sale of flour to farmers unless modified by special announcement of the Federal Food Administrator of the State where the mill is located, acting with the approval of the Zone Committee.

Revisions of Previous Rules
1. The previous rules limiting increased millers, wholesalers, retailers and bakers to 30-days' supply of flour are now changed to permit a 60-days' supply.

2. The rules limiting sales by retailers of wheat flour to an eighth of a barrel in cities and a quarter-barrel in sparsely settled districts are rescinded.

3. The rule limiting the sale of flour by miller to wholesaler or wholesaler to retailer with substitutes or certificates therefor and the rule restricting the sale to 70 per cent of previous sales are rescinded. You will note this does away altogether with all forms of corn meal and substitute certificates.

4. Manufacturers of alimentary pastes and wheat breakfast foods are limited to their normal consumption of wheat or wheat flour with the understanding that they are not unduly to expend their ordinary consumption of wheat.

5. The rules prohibiting the starting of new plants ready for operation proper to July 1, 1918, are rescinded.

6. Where millers sell directly to consumers they shall obey the same regulation as retail dealers.

J. H. TETLEY,
County Food Administrator.

A BIG LAND SALE

The sale in partition of 1700 acres of land in St. Francois county, of which Dr. E. C. McCormick and James E. McCormick were joint owners, was disposed of Tuesday afternoon by Sheriff Adams, Dr. McCormick being the successful bidder, the purchase price being \$45,600. The sale was consummated owing to the fact that the joint owners were unable to agree on what the land was worth to either of them, hence the partition sale to clear up the matter.

All the bidding was done by the two owners of the land, and it was fast and furious. First the different tracts were auctioned separately, as was provided in the notice of sale, after which the entire land, aggregating 1700 acres, was offered as a whole, when the real bidding was carried forward. The sale excited considerable interest, and quite a crowd of spectators were in attendance. Each bidder was well able to pay the price, hence the bidding was run up to a satisfactory figure. But the land is worth the price that was paid for it.

OLD FARMINGTON BOY MARRIES

A dispatch from Jefferson City of Sept. 3rd, tells of the marriage of R. Heber Nations, who is correspondent for the Post-Dispatch at the State Capital, to Miss Alma Conrath. The ceremony was performed at California, by Rev. R. M. Talbert, formerly pastor of the Christian church in Farmington, who is now pastor of the Christian church at Jefferson City.

Heber Nations is a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Nations of this city, and is well known here, where he formerly resided. The Times joins with many friends in wishing the newly married couple long life and much happiness.

Mrs. Wm. Laws and son, Paul, left Wednesday for Chicago to join Mr. Laws who is taking a course in the Moody Institute.

Fourth Liberty Loan

STARTS
Sept. 28th

Get Ready!

Getting Down to Business

The committee recently appointed by E. T. Noland, chairman of the W. S. S. Committee for St. Francois county, held their first meeting yesterday afternoon. The appointment of this committee was authorized by a resolution which was unanimously adopted at the recent county mass meeting, for the purpose of devising ways and means of "putting over" St. Francois county's quota of War Savings Stamps.

Among other business transacted by this committee yesterday afternoon was the adoption of the following: To the Citizens of St. Francois County:

The undersigned have been duly appointed, in compliance with a resolution adopted at a mass meeting of the people of the county held in the city of Farmington on August the 27th, as a committee to assist in making good our county's quota in the sale of War Savings Stamps.

In accepting this trust we appeal to our fellow citizens that the time has arrived in the prosecution of the war for the liberty of the whole world, when all loyal and patriotic citizens must do their whole duty. Get ready! Think! Think of the valor and sacrifice of the noble American boys, near two thousand of whom are from St. Francois county, who are fighting suffering and dying in defence of your liberties! And open your heart and purse to them. Look to the battlefield where the precious blood of our own heroic sons is sinking into the sacred soil of France mingled with that of other free men who are offering their lives for the honor and happiness of future generations. Ask yourself and answer to yourself this question: "Am I, four thousand miles away from the battle front, where the streams run red with the blood of our boys, doing my whole duty?" The answer is in the return of the sale of War Saving Stamps. YOU ARE NOT, unless you have taken the limit of \$1000 or unless you have made a personal sacrifice to pay for what you now hold.

In the discharge of our duty we want the assistance of every person in the county, and in prosecuting our labors we earnestly, yet respectfully, ask those who have not done their whole duty to do it, and those who are able and have done nothing are asked to do their part. Our plan of action will be to appoint sub-committees, who will from various sources obtain information as to the ability of their citizens to purchase Stamps, and of the amount purchased by them and allot to individuals in the county the amount they ought to subscribe for. After the allotment has been made each individual will be informed of the amount they are expected to take and will be asked to subscribe upon a card that will be furnished them. If it is shown that any allotment is not equitable and just, it will be corrected as warranted by the facts. The following board of appeals are appointed to hear all claims of excessive apportionments.

J. C. Bowman, Bonne Terre.
John T. Towl, Leadwood.
Hugh Steele, Bismarck.
F. M. Horton, Flat River.
E. J. Francis, Elvins.
W. P. Giesing, Desloge.
M. P. Cayce, Farmington.

The honor of St. Francois county and the pressing need of our Government for funds to win the war demand that our quota of War Savings Stamps be taken as soon as possible.

E. O. Brooks, Blackwell.
D. E. Hall, French Village.
John Marshall, Bonne Terre.
P. A. Benham, Bonne Terre.
I. Scott Jones, Bonne Terre.
A. Gordon, Bonne Terre.
Kenneth Byington, Farmington.
J. L. Goff, Desloge.
R. S. Kahn, Desloge.
Jerry Poston, Leadwood.
W. M. Day, Leadwood.
J. C. McMullin, Leadwood.
J. S. Boyer, Leadwood.
Geo. K. Williams, Farmington.
C. B. Denman, Farmington.
T. C. Marsh, Flat River.
P. A. Hayner, Flat River.
T. J. Buckner, Elvins.
Geo. Langdan, Elvins.
C. H. Lucy, Bismarck.
Hugh Steele, Bismarck.
Albert Belkin, Libertyville.
J. R. Webb, Knob Lick.
E. T. NOLAND, Chairman W. S. S. Committee, St. Francois County.